

BULLETIN OF THE  
**MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM**

**Edited by The Superintendent**

**SCRIPTS**  
**IN AND AROUND INDIA**

*Compiled By:*

**V.KANNAIYAN, B.A.**

*Published by:*

**The Commissioner of Museums,  
Government Museum,  
Chennai - 600 008.**

2000



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GOVT. MUSEUM BULLETIN

Copies available with  
**THE SUPERINTENDENT**  
GOVT. MUSEUM, MADRAS 8

1960

**First Edition : 1960  
Reprinted : 2000**

**© Commissioner of Museums  
Government Museum,  
Chennai - 600 008.**

**Price: Rs. 30/-**

**Printed at:  
The Chennai Printers Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.,  
118, Big Street,  
Triplicane,  
Chennai - 600 005.  
Phone: 8546287**

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## **PREFACE**

Museums are not mere collections of objects but storehouses of knowledge. They serve to disseminate knowledge by extension and sight, touch and feel of the objects. The Madras Museum was able as early as 1950s to make a bureaucrat write about Indian Scripts. The compilation of Thiru V. Kannaiyan, B.A., Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras on "Scripts in and Around India" was published by Madras Government Museum as its Bulletin in 1960.

Just as History relies on geography and chronology for authenticity, Archaeology depends on excavation and epigraphy for serving as the authenticating arms of History. Palaeography, the study of ancient scripts, a branch of epigraphy is a powerful tool to peep into the past with authenticity. In this booklet, keys to ancient scripts of Asokan and Chola periods and to modern Indian languages are provided. This would help beginners to acquire reading skill in these scripts.

This book is republished since the methods then adopted still hold good.



2000 AD

(R. Kannan)

## *Introduction*

AS THERE are hundreds of languages in India, so also there are quite a large number of scripts used to express these languages. It is a fascinating study to probe into the origins of all the various modern scripts that are in vogue in different parts of the country. According to the scholars of Indian Epigraphy (the science of inscriptions) and of Palæography (the science of deciphering various scripts) only one script is said to have been prevalent throughout India in ancient times from which all the modern scripts have been derived. This ancient script called by the scholars as Brahmi has been the one used in the edicts of Asoka found all over India, except in the North-Western Frontier Province of undivided India. Though the script of these edicts has been said to be the earliest specimen of its kind, recent researches of some scholars have suggested its derivation from a still older script. Specimens of writing in this older script are said to be those inscriptions engraved in the caverns of the hills in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of the Madras State. This older Tamilian script is simple in form and has one or two additional features not found in the Brahmi of the Asokan edicts. All the scripts compiled in this book except Urdu are said to have been developed out of the above one script.

Tradition has it that the famous sage Agastya, who wrote the first grammar book for Tamil which was called Agattiyam, after his name, lived in the southernmost part of the hills of these Tamil districts. The sage could write this grammar only after having been instructed into it by Lord Siva himself through the sounds produced from the drum held by the Lord at the time of the cosmic dance which He performed at Chidambaram, (Madras State) which is said to be the centre of the Universe.

The story of Agastya is interesting. At the time of the marriage of Lord Siva with Parvati in Kailasa, all the celestial beings gathered there. Unable to bear the weight of this assembly, the earth began to tilt to the North. Seeing this, Lord Siva immediately ordered Agastya, (of the size of the thumb of a man only), to go to the South to keep the balance of the country.

On arrival in the southernmost part of India with his royal disciples, Agastya stayed at the Podiyil hills in Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Tirunelveli area (Madras State) and is said to have arranged for convoking a Sangam for the development of Tamil. It is well known that there were three Tamil Sangams, called the First, the Middle and the Last, at three different Capitals of the ancient Pandyan Kingdom. It is said that the First Sangam was presided over by Lord Siva Himself and it included Muruga, Agastya and other poets. It lasted for some centuries. Afterwards was established the Middle Sangam at which also Agastya played a prominent part. Amongst the other poets of this Sangam was Tolkappiyar, the disciple of Agastiar, the author of the famous Tamil grammar called Tolkappiyam. According to some scholars, the Middle Sangam was the first one and was established by Agastya and the so-called First Sangam was only legendary. The reason advanced for this hypothesis is that the sage in all his humility and in keeping with the traditions of the land, did not want to arrogate to himself the reputation of having established this unique institution of scholars and poets and he, therefore, set afloat the idea of the existence of an earlier Sangam presided over by Lord Siva Himself, who is reputed to have been the President of the Sabha (Sangam) under the names of Sabhapati, Sabhanayaka and Sabhesan. Whatever be the truth of this, the one fact that stands out prominently is the great antiquity of Tamil.

Significantly enough, it is the parts of Podiyil hill in the Pandyan country which was the abode of Agastya that contain today the most ancient inscriptions of South India, written in a script, which we

may call the "Tamil Nad Cave Script." The characters of the above script answer well their descriptions by Tolkappiyar in his grammar. Such descriptions of letters of the alphabet are rarely met with in grammar books of other languages of India including Sanskrit. To understand the subject, it is necessary to bear in mind that the language is one thing and the script is another. It may also be mentioned here, that the language of the cave inscriptions is Tamil and it satisfies the model found in the Tolkappiyam.

When these inscriptions are compared with the Asokan edicts, (though Asoka, in the 3rd century B.C., adopted Pali language) the script employed by Asoka seems to be but a sophisticated variety of the "Tamil Nad Cave Script".

The next stage in the study of the scripts is marked by the inscriptions on potsherds found at Arikamedu near Pondicherry which was until recently under French rule. A comparison of the script employed by the potter here to write down his name on the pots he made, with the "Tamil Nad Cave Script" is interesting and revealing. Except for very slight changes, the script remains the same. The script on the mud pots which are dated to about the 1st century A.D., seems to be only a slightly developed common man's script, showing thus the evolution of the "Pondicherry-Arikamedu-Pot Script" from the "Tamil Nad Cave Script" and the Brahmi of the Asokan edicts.

From the above, it may be concluded that the oldest alphabetical script available in India is found in South India ("Tamil Nad Cave Script") and the language expressed through it is Tamil. This Tamil Script was borrowed and adopted by Asoka (Brahmi Script) in the third century B.C., and this was used by the common man like the potter in the 1st century A.D. (Pondicherry-Arikamedu Pot Script).

Incidentally, the fact that Asoka borrowed the script from the Tamils seems to indicate the existence of a highly developed culture and religion; and this in turn perhaps accounts for his failure to conquer Tamil Nad, though early in his reign he conquered Mysore.

Asoka does not also seem to have sent his missionaries into Tamil Nad. His son and daughter took ship to Ceylon at the mouth of River Krishna without touching Tamil Nad. Asoka seems to have respected the Tamil culture with its developed script. It may be possible that many Tamil scholars, artists and artisans were under the employ of the Emperor. Perhaps, in Tamil Nad at that time, there was a highly developed religion under the influence of a great sage and possibly most popular and powerful kings were there.

Alexander did not conquer the Tamils, and Asoka did not conquer them, nor even Aurangazeb.

The Nawab of Carnatic, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Dutch, the Portuguese and the French with their reported hostility for the Hindu religion were not allowed to penetrate into the Tamil country. The guerilla army of Maravars (under the Rajah of Ramanathapuram) and the regiments of dogs (of the Pudukottai King) with their resounding chains (Rajapalayam dogs), which were shattering all the powerful Muslim cavalries and menacing their night camps, were a nightmare to these European and Muslim armies. To the Tamils goes the credit of maintaining the Hindu religion, culture and philosophy in the form of religio-artistic works in terracottas, wood, sudhai (brick and mortar), granites and bronzes, of course with evolutionary intake.

To indicate the importance of Brahmi Script which was in use all over India in very early times, it has been given the first place in this booklet.

Subsequent to the Middle Sangam, there was established at Madurai the Last and third Sangam which was patronised by the members of the three ancient royal dynasties, namely, the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandiyas. This Sangam too lasted only for a few centuries. But the royal dynasties continued to rule in their respective regions during the subsequent periods also. A study of the various inscriptions of these periods leads one to the irresistible conclusion that though the three royal dynasties adopted Tamil as their language,

they seem to have adopted each a different script, perhaps to indicate their individuality. It may also be due to the healthy rivalry and mutual emulation that prevailed amongst them. The Cheras seem to have used a cursive variety of the Tamil-Brahmi script called the Vatteluttu (rounded script). The Pandyas seem to have adopted the Koleluttu (script of straight lines). And the Cholas seem to have made use of a script which was a mixture of characters from both the Vatteluttu and the Koleluttu. Perhaps the modern Tamil script is derived from the ancient Chola script. For want of space, these scripts have not been given here.

The Tamil genius does not seem to have been content with the adoption of the three scripts for one language (Tamil) on the regional basis. For philosophical and religious discourses, in the three kingdoms put together, the scholars seem to have adopted a form of script called the Tamil-Grantha (religious) script. In this script, provision has been made for aspirated sounds also as found in the Asokan edicts, the language of which is Pali a dialect of Prakrit. It may be of interest to note that 10 to 15 per cent of the words of Pali and Prakrit languages are Tamil words. At any rate 10 to 15 per cent of the words are common to Pali, Prakrit and Tamil. This Grantha script has been profusely adopted by the Tamil-Sanskrit scholars to reproduce the Sanskrit texts. But for those Tamil-Sanskrit scholars a good portion of the Sanskrit texts produced in Tamil Nad would have been lost and the world would have been the poorer for this. It is reported that hundreds of ancient manuscripts in this script are locked up in the Buddhist monasteries in Tibet, the reputed abode of Hindu Gods. These manuscripts may contain some of the Tamil and Sanskrit Texts which are lost to us.

The development of the Tamil script did not stop there. For inscribing documents and treaties on copper-plates and stone, a slightly different form of script was adopted. This script reached its perfection during the time of Rajaraja Chola the great, and Rajendra Chola the imperious (10th and 11th century A.D.). To make easy the study of

the documents, etc. of these periods, the inscriptional script of Raja-raja I's time is given in this booklet.

The most interesting feature of the Tamil script is perhaps its philosophical concept. Unlike the other scripts, the Tamil script has eighteen consonants called *meyyeluttus* (body-letters or matter-letters, *mey* in Tamil meaning body or matter), and there are twelve vowels. These vowels are called *uyireluttus* (soul-letters or spirit-letters, *uyir* in Tamil meaning soul or spirit). Ordinarily, the meyyeluttus by themselves cannot be articulated without the combination of the uyireluttus. This immediately brings to one's mind one of the highest philosophical concepts of Hinduism that human body cannot function without the soul; nor the matter will move without being actuated by the spirit. Thus it is clear that the genius of the Tamils attempted to teach highest philosophy to young children even from the time when they were taught the alphabet of the language. This system of introducing philosophical ideas in scripts is not seen in any other language and it is therefore unique to the Tamil language. The eighteen matter or body letters are classified as (1) hard sound letters, (2) soft sound letters and (3) medium sound letters, there being six letters in each group. The consonants of the Tamil script are as follows:

க் ன் ச் ப் ப் ப் ப்  
ம் ய் ர் ல் ப் ள் ற் ள்

Then comes the Devanagari script. It is employed for writing Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit. It is not known wherfrom the script actually originated. Inscriptional evidence for this script is available only from about 400 A.D. The earliest date that can be assigned for its development may be tentatively fixed at second century A.D. The Maharashtrians use it along with the people of Uttar Pradesh. Banaras, a place noted for Sanskrit learning, is in Uttar Pradesh and the Devana-  
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gari script might have originated somewhere in Uttar Pradesh. The name, Devanagaram, if taken to represent Kasi (Banaras), then the origin of the script may be attributed to that place and to the Vedic University of that place. The Maharashtrians might have copied it as they might have owed allegiance to a theocratical head at Kasi. This script is also included here.

The theory about the origin of the Devanagari script about the second century A.D. raises the question as to how the Sanskrit literature was preserved until Devanagari script was adopted as its vehicle. Perhaps these were preserved upto 2nd century A.D. as Srutis and Smritis (that which is heard and remembered) alone by the four Vedic Universities with their innumerable branches (Sakhas). South India also seems to have experienced considerable changes during the second century A.D.

Somewhere about 200 A.D., the Chola king Kari-Kala the Irrigation Expert, seems to have brought all the kingdoms on the east coast upto Himalayas under his overlordship, entered into some form of marital alliance with the Kings of Banaras and Nepal and accepted and owed allegiance to the theocratical head at Banaras. In all probability all the Kasi-Visvanatha-Visalakshi temples in Tamil Nad owe their origin to this king. There is a samadhi (burial spot) under worship as a temple at Tiruvidai-Maruthoor (Tanjore District, Madras State), which is said to be the samadhi of the daughter of king of Banaras who married a Chola king and later on became a saint. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Sri Rama the incarnation of Vishnu is said to be among the earliest persons to build structural temples in Tamil Nad and he is said to have installed in the temple built by him two lingas called Visva lingam and Rama lingam, the former presented by Hanuman and the latter by Sita Devi. The said temple is at Ramesvaram (Ramanathapuram District, Madras State). Appar the Tamil saint of 6-7th century who sang in praise of this temple, asserts that the temple was built by Rama the incarnation of Vishnu. This clearly shows that

English	Sequence of Sound	Urdu	English	Sequence of Sound	Urdu
A	Alif	ا	SH	Shin	ش
A	Alif madd	اً	S	Suād	ص
B	Be'	ب	Z	Zuād	ظ
P	Pe'	پ	T	Joé	ط
T	Je'	ت	Z	Zoé	ظ
T	Je'	ٹ	A	Ain	ع
S	Se'	ث	GH	Ghain	غ
J	jim	ج	F	Fe'	ف
CH	Ché'	چ	Q	Qaf	ق
H	He'	ح	K	Kaf	ک
KH	xhé'	خ	G	Gaf	گ
D	Đäl	đ	L	Lām	ل
D	Đäl	đ	M	Mīm	م
Z	Zäl	ڏ	N	Nūn	ن
R	Re'	ر	OUVW	Wāo	و
R	Re'	ڙ	H	He'	ه
Z	Ze'	ڙ	*	Hamza	ڻ
ZH	Zhé'	ڙ	I	ye'	ي
S	Sin	س	E	ye'	ے

the temple building activity in Tamil Nad is a very ancient practice and this was followed up by Karikala.

The Kannada, Telugu, Oriya and Sinhalese are scripts which are characterised by cursive forms akin to the ancient Tamil Vatteluttu. They are also reproduced here. The modern Malayalam script represents only an attempted simplification of the ancient Tamil-Grantha script. Besides these, the scripts like Bengali and Urdu are also reproduced here in their modern forms.

Urdu is a dialect of Hindi which has descended from Saurasenic Prakrit; but has adopted Persian script and has profusely borrowed Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The word Urdu is a Turkish word meaning 'Camp' and as it developed as a camp language of the Muslim conquerors in and around Delhi it seems to have adopted the above name. Urdu may be considered as one of the elegant languages of India. The sequence of phonetical sound and method of writing of this are different from all other Indian languages, and it adopts Persian script as may be seen from the Table on page eight.

With the help of the booklet it is possible to read by oneself original writings belonging to the Asokan and the early Chola periods as well as the books written in various regional languages during recent times. The author is of the humble opinion that with the ushering in of Independence there is the vital necessity to close up the ranks of the people inhabiting the various regions of India. These people are no doubt united in their thought, culture and philosophy. But their languages differ and the vehicles through which the languages are expressed are bewildering in their variety. In order to develop mutual understanding amongst the people, it is of prime necessity to understand the various languages and respect the same. A study of the languages requires familiarity with the various scripts. This booklet has its main objective the popularisation of the scripts. The labours of the author will be considered to have been amply rewarded if this

bookiet serves at least to a small extent the cause for which it is intended.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the kind and ready help that I received from Sri P. R. Srinivasan, Curator, Archæological Section, Government Museum, Madras, and Sri K. Govinda Menon, Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, Madras, along with his staff, in the completion of this work.

EGMORE

18-11-58

V. KANNAIYAN.

***SCRIPTS***  
**IN AND AROUND INDIA**

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
a (a in arrest)	ක	க	அ	అ	ಅ	അ	ଆ
á (a in army)	ක	கு	ஆ	అ	ఆ	ആ	ଆ
i (i in india)	ଓ	ଓ	இ	ఇ	ఇ	ഇ	ଇ
í (i in chief)	ଓ	ଓ	க	అ	అ	ഇ	ଇ
u (ú in full)	ల	ଓ	ఉ	ఉ	ఉ	ഉ	ଉ
ú (u in suit)		ଓ	ଉ	ଉ	ଉ	ഉ	ଉ
ru (ru in rupee)		ଡ		బు	ము	ମୁ	ମୁ
ŕu (ru in rule)		ଡିୟୁ		బୁରୁ	ମୂରୁ	ମୂରୁ	ମୂରୁ
lu (lu in taluk)		ଲୁ		ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ
ílu (lu in lunatic)		ଲୁଙ୍କ		ଲୁଙ୍କ	ଲୁଙ୍କ	ଲୁଙ୍କ	ଲୁଙ୍କ
ø (ø in echo)			ଏ	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ
é (e in elagiri)		ଏଣ	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ	ଏ
ai (ai in mail)		ଏଣ	ଐ	ଐ	ଐ	ଐ	ଐ
o (o in obey)			ଓ	ଓ	ଓ	ଓ	ଓ
ó (o in old)		ଓ	ଓ	ଓ	ଓ	ଓ	ଓ
au (au in aurangabad)		ଏଣ	ଓ	ଏଣ	ଏଣ	ଏଣ	ଏଣ
am (am in am-bassador)		ଏଣ		ଏମ	ଏମ	ଏମ	ଏମ
aha (aha in allahabad)		ଏଣ		ଏଃ	ଏଃ	ଏଃ	ଏଃ

Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
ਮ	ਅ	અ	অ	অ	ଅ	ا	අ	အ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ka (ka in kalendar)	+	க	க	କ	କ	ക	କ
kha (kha in khaddar)	?	வ		ଖ	ଖ	ଖ	ଖ
ga (ga in gaya)	~	ட		ଗ	ଗ	ଗ	ଗ
gha (gha in ghaut)	~	ୟ		ଘ	ଘ	ଘ	ଘ
ନ୍ନା (nga in bengal)	ନ	ନ୍ନ		ନ୍ନ	ନ୍ନ	ନ୍ନ	ନ୍ନ
cha (cha in chalk)	d	ଚ	ଚ	ଚ	ଚ	ଚ	ଚ
chha (cha in chance)	ଠ	ଠ		ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ	ତ୍ତ
ja (ja in jamna)	ଜ	ଜୀ		ଜୀ	ଜୀ	ଜୀ	ଜୀ
jha (jha in jhanda)	ଝ	ଝୁ		ଝୁ	ଝୁ	ଝୁ	ଝୁ
ନ୍ୟା (nya in banyan)	ନ୍ୟ	ନ୍ୟୁ		ନ୍ୟୁ	ନ୍ୟୁ	ନ୍ୟୁ	ନ୍ୟୁ
ତା (ta in tank)	ତ	ତୁ		ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ
ତା (tha in thana)	ତୁ	ତୁ		ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ
ଦା (da in dark)	ଦ	ଦୀ		ଦୀ	ଦୀ	ଦୀ	ଦୀ
ଦା (dha in dharwar)	ଦ୍ଵ	ଦ୍ଵୀ		ଦ୍ଵୀ	ଦ୍ଵୀ	ଦ୍ଵୀ	ଦ୍ଵୀ
ନା (na in krishna)	ନ	ନୀ	ନୀ	ନୀ	ନୀ	ନୀ	ନୀ
ta (ta in tapal)	ତ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ
tha (tha in thanks)	ତୁ	ତୁ		ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ତୁ
da (da in darbar)	ଦ	ଦୁ		ଦୁ	ଦୁ	ଦୁ	ଦୁ
dha (dha in buddha)	ଦ୍ଵ	ଦ୍ଵୁ		ଦ୍ଵୁ	ଦ୍ଵୁ	ଦ୍ଵୁ	ଦ୍ଵୁ

Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
ک	ک	ક	କ	କ	କ	ک	ක	က

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na (na in natural)	ନ	ந	ந	ந	ನ	ന	ନ
pa (pa in parcel)	ପ	ப	ப	ப	ப	പ	ପ
pha (pha in pharmacy)	ଫ	ப	ப	ப	ப	ப	ଫ
ba (ba in bazaar)	ବ	ବ	ବ	ବ	ବ	ବ	ବ
bha (bha in bhagalpur)	ଭ	ଭ	ଭ	ଭ	ଭ	ଭ	ଭ
ma (ma in magistrate)	ମ	ମ	ମ	ମ	ମ	ମ	ମ
ya (ya in yard)	ଯ	ଯ	ଯ	ଯ	ଯ	ଯ	ଯ
ra (ra in rangoon)	ର	ର	ର	ର	ର	ର	ର
la (la in lamp)	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ
va (va in vakil)	ଵ	ଵ	ଵ	ଵ	ଵ	ଵ	ଵ
zha (zha in pleasure)	ଝ	ଝ	ଝ	ଝ	ଝ	ଝ	ଝ
śa (sa in vassal)	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ
sha (sha in shadow)	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ
sa (sa in salt)	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ	ଶ
ha (ha in harbour)	ହ	ହ	ହ	ହ	ହ	ହ	ହ
la (la in glass)	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ
ra (ra in irrelevant)	ର	ର	ର	ର	ର	ର	ର

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
ن ب گ ب گ ب گ ب گ	ਮ ب گ ب گ ب گ ب گ	ન બ ગ બ ગ બ ગ બ ગ	ମ ପ ଫ ବ ବ ଭ ଭ	ম প ফ ব ব ভ	ଗ ପ ଫ ବ ଗ ଭ ଭ	ب ۔ ج ۔ گ ۔ چ ۔ گ	භ ප ත ත ත ත ත	န ဗ ဗ ဗ ဗ ဗ ဗ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ka	+	கா	க	க	ಗ	க	க
ká	†	க்யா	கி	கா	கீ	கியா	கி
ki	‡	கி	கி	கி	கீ	கியி	கி
ki	‡	கீ	கீ	கீ	கீ	கீ	கீ
ku	†	க்ய	கு	கு	கூ	கு	கு
kú	‡	கு	கு	கு	கூ	கு	கு
kri	†	க்ரி	கு	கு	கூ	கு	கு
kri	†	க்ரி	கு	கு	கூ	கு	கு
ke	†		கெ	கெ	கே	கை	கீ
ke	†		கெ	கெ	கே	கை	கீ
kai	‡	கெகி	கை	கை	கை	கை	கீ
ko	‡		கொ	கொ	கோ	கோ	கோ
kó	‡	கொ	கோ	கோ	கோ	கோ	கோ
kau	‡	கெள	கெள	கெள	கெள	கெள	கீ
kam	†°	கொ		க	க	கீ	க
kah	†°	கொ		க	க	கீ	க

Raja Raja's  
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tami:	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
kha	?	କ		ଖ	ଖ	ଖ	ଖ
khá	?	ଖା		ଖା	ଖା	ଖା	ଖା
khi	?	ଖି		ଖି	ଖି	ଖି	ଖି
khí	?	ଖି		ଖି	ଖି	ଖି	ଖି
khu	?	ଖୁ		ଖୁ	ଖୁ	ଖୁ	ଖୁ
khú	?	ଖୁ		ଖୁ	ଖୁ	ଖୁ	ଖୁ
khri	?	ଖ୍ରି		ଖିରି	ଖିରି	ଖିରି	ଖିରି
khri'	?	ଖ୍ରି		ଖିରି	ଖିରି	ଖିରି	ଖିରି
khe				ଖେ	ଖେ	ଖେ	ଖେ
khé	?	ଖେ		ଖେ	ଖେ	ଖେ	ଖେ
khai	?	ଖେଇ		ଖେଇ	ଖେଇ	ଖେଇ	ଖେଇ
kho				ଖୋ	ଖୋ	ଖୋ	ଖୋ
khó	?	ଖେପା		ଖେପା	ଖେପା	ଖେପା	ଖେପା
khau	?	ଖେପା		ଖେପା	ଖେପା	ଖେପା	ଖେପା
kham	?	ଖେପା		ଖୁମ	ଖୁମ	ଖମ	ଖମ
khaḥ	?	ଖେପା		ଖୁମ	ଖୁମ	ଖମ	ଖମ

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ga	ಗ	ග	க	గ	ಗ	സ	ग
gá	ಗ	ග	க	ග	ಗ	സ	गी
gi	ಗ	ග	கி	గී	ගි	සි	गි
gi	ಗ	ග	கි	ගී	ගි	සි	गි
gu	ಗ	ග	கு	ගු	ගු	සු	गු
gú	ಗ	ග	கු	ගු	ගු	සු	गු
gri	ಗ	ග	ගුලු	ගුලු	ගුලු	සුලු	गුලු
grí	ග	ග	ගුලු	ගුලු	ගුලු	සුලු	गුලු
ge	ග	ග	ග	ග	ග	ගේ	ගේ
gé	ග	ග	ග	ග	ග	ගේ	ගේ
gai	ග	ග	ගැ	ගැ	ගැ	ගැ	ගැ
go	ග	ග	ග	ග	ගො	ගො	ගො
gó	ග	ග	ග	ග	ගො	ගො	ගො
gau	ග	ග	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව
gam	ග	ග	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව
gah	ಗ	ಗ	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව	ගැව

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
gha	ଗ	ଗ			ଘୁ	ଘୁ	ଘୁ	ଘ
ghá	ଗ୍ର	ଗ୍ରା			ଘ୍ରା	ଘ୍ରା	ଘ୍ରା	ଘା
ghi	ଗ୍ରୀ	ଗ୍ରି			ଘ୍ରୀ	ଘ୍ରୀ	ଘ୍ରୀ	ଘି
ghí	ଗ୍ରୀ	ଗ୍ରି୦			ଘ୍ରୀ	ଘ୍ରୀ୧	ଘ୍ରୀ	ଘି୦
ghu	ଗ୍ରୁ	ଗ୍ରା			ଘ୍ରୁ	ଘ୍ରୁ	ଘ୍ରୁ	ଘୁ
ghú	ଗ୍ରୁ	ଗ୍ରା୦			ଘ୍ରୁା	ଘ୍ରୁା	ଘ୍ରୁା	ଘୁ୦
ghri	ଗ୍ରୁ	ଗ୍ରା୧			ଘ୍ରୁଳ	ଘ୍ରୁଳ	ଘ୍ରୁଳ	ଘୁ୧
ghrí	ଗ୍ରୁ	ଗ୍ରା୨			ଘ୍ରୁଳ୍	ଘ୍ରୁଳ୍	ଘ୍ରୁଳ୍	ଘୁ୨
ghe					ଘ୍ରୀ	ଘ୍ରୀ	ଘ୍ରୀ	ଘେ
ghé	ଗ୍ରେ	ଗ୍ରେ			ଘ୍ରୀ୧୧	ଘ୍ରୀ୧୧	ଘ୍ରୀ୧୧	ଘେ୧
ghai	ଗ୍ରେ	ଗ୍ରେମେ			ଘ୍ରୀ୨୧	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୧	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୧	ଘେ୨୧
gho					ଘ୍ରୀ୨୨	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୨	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୨	ଘେ୨୨
ghó	ଗ୍ରେ	ଗ୍ରେମା			ଘ୍ରୀ୨୩	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୩	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୩	ଘେ୨୩
ghau	ଗ୍ରେ	ଗ୍ରେମାଳ			ଘ୍ରୀ୨୪	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୪	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୪	ଘେ୨୪
gham	ଗ୍ରେ୦	ଗ୍ରେ୦			ଘ୍ରୀ୨୫	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୫	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୫	ଘେ୨୫
ghah	ଗ୍ରେ୧୦	ଗ୍ରେ୧୦			ଘ୍ରୀ୨୬	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୬	ଘ୍ରୀ୨୬	ଘେ୨୬

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	ബ	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ନା	ନ	ନୀ	ନ	ந	ந	நி	ந	ନୀ
ନା	ନ	ନୀପ	ନ	நா	நோ	நோ	நோ	ନୀପ
ନି	ନ	ନୀ	ନ	நி	நீ	நீ	நீ	ନୀ
ନି	ନ	ନୀହୀ	ନ	நீ	நீ	நீ	நீ	ନୀହୀ
ନୁ	ନ	ନୁ	ନ	ந	நூ	நூ	நୁ	ନୁ
ନୁ	ନ	ନୁ	ନ	ந	நூ	நூ	நୁ	ନୁ
ନ୍ରି	ନ୍ର	ନ୍ରି	ନ୍ର	ந୍ର	ந୍ର	ந୍ର	ந୍ର	ନ୍ରି
ନ୍ରି	ନ୍ର	ନ୍ରି	ନ୍ର	ந୍ର	ந୍ର	ந୍ର	ந୍ର	ନ୍ରି
ନେ	ନେ	ନେ	ନେ	நே	நே	நே	நே	ନେ
ନେ	ନେ	ନେ	ନେ	நே	நே	நே	நே	ନେ
ନାଇ	ନାଇ	ନାଇ	ନାଇ	நை	நை	நை	நை	ନାଇ
ନୋ	ନୋ	ନୋ	ନୋ	நோ	நோ	நோ	நோ	ନୋ
ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ନ୍ତା
ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	ନ୍ତା	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ନ୍ତା
ନ୍ତାହ	ନ୍ତାହ	ନ୍ତାହ	ନ୍ତାହ	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ନ୍ତାହ
ନ୍ତାହ	ନ୍ତାହ	ନ୍ତାହ	ନ୍ତାହ	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ந୍ତா	ନ୍ତାହ

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cha	ଦ	உ		ச	ச	ஐ	ஏ	ச
chá	ଦ	ஊ		சா	சா	ஐா	ஏா	சா
chi	ର	ஷி		ஷி	ஷி	ஐ	ஏி	ஷி
chí	ର	ஷீ		ஷி	ஷி	ஐ	ஏி	ஷி
chu	ଦ	ஊ		சு	சு	ஐ	ஏ	சு
chú	ଦ	ஊ		சு	சு	ஐ	ஏ	சு
chri	ଏ	ஷா			ஷா	ஐ	ஏ	ஷ
chrí	ଏ	ஷா			ஷா	ஐ	ஏ	ஷ
che			பீ	செ	செ	ஐ	ஏ	செ
ché	ଏ	ஷெ		செ	ஷெ	ஐ	ஏ	ஷெ
chai	ଏ	ஷெவ		ஷெ	ஷெ	ஐ	ஏ	ஷெ
cho			பூ	சோ	சோ	ஐ	ஏ	ஷோ
chó	ଏ	ஷோ		சோ	ஷோ	ஐ	ஏ	ஷோ
chau	ଏ	ஷேவ		சோவ	ஷே	ஐ	ஏ	ஷேவ
cham	ଏ	வ.			ஷஂ	ஐ	ஏ	ஷ
chah	ଏ	வ:			ஷஃ	ஐ	ஏ:	ஷ:

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chha	ঠ	ஷ		ஷ	ಷೆ	ഷ	ଷ୍ଟା
chhá	ঠ	ଷା		ଷା	ଷେ	ଷା	ଷା
chhi	ঠ	ଷି		ଷି	ଷି	ଷି	ଷି
chhí	ঠ	ଷି		ଷି	ଷି	ଷି	ଷି
chhu	ঠ	ଷା		ଷା	ଷୁ	ଷା	ଷା
chhú	ঠ	ଷା		ଷା	ଷୁ	ଷା	ଷା
chhri		ଷ୍ଟା		ଷ୍ଟା	ଷେ	ଷ୍ଟା	ଷ୍ଟା
chhri	ঠ	ଷ୍ଟା		ଷ୍ଟା	ଷେ	ଷ୍ଟା	ଷ୍ଟା
chhe					ଷେ		ଷେ
chhé	ঠ		ଷେ	ଷେ	ଷେ		ଷେ
chhai	ঠ		ଷେଇ	ଷେଇ	ଷେଇ		ଷେଇ
chho					ଷୋ		ଷୋ
chhó	ঠ		ଷୋ	ଷୋ	ଷୋ		ଷୋ
chhau	ঠ		ଷୋଇ	ଷୋଇ	ଷୋଇ		ଷୋଇ
chham	ঠ	ଷା		ଷା	ଷି	ଷା	ଷା
chhah	ঠ	ଷା		ଷା	ଷି	ଷା	ଷା

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ja	ං	ஜ		జ	ಜಿ	ജ	ଜ
já	ං	ஜா		ஜா	ஜி	ஜா	ଜା
ji	ං	ஜி		ஜி	ಜಿ	ಜಿ	ଜି
jí	ං	ஜீ		ஜீ	ಜೀ	ಜೀ	ଜୀ
ju	ං	ஜ		ஜ	ಜು	ಜು	ଜୁ
jú	ං	ஜ		ஜ	ಜೂ	ಜೂ	ଜୂ
jri	ං	ஜா		ஜா	ஜ	ஜா	ଜୀ
jrí	ං	ஜா		ஜா	ஜ	ஜா	ଜୀ
je	ං		ஜெ	ஜெ	ಜೆ	ಜೆ	ଜେ
jé	ං		ஜெ	ஜெ	ಜೆ	ಜೆ	ଜେ
jai	ං		ரெஜ	ರெஜ	ರೆಜೆ	ರೆಜೆ	ରେଜ
jo	ං						ରେଜୁ
jó	ං						ରେଜୋ
jau	ං		ரெஜா	ரெஜா	ರೆಜೋ	ரେଜா	ରେଜୁ
jam	ං°						ରେଜୁ
jah	ං°						ରେଜୁ

English		Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
jha		ஜ		రଜ	ರଜ	ର୍ଯ୍ୟ	ଜ୍ଞ
jhá		ஜஹ		ரଜା	ரଜାଳ	ର୍ଯ୍ୟା	ଜ୍ଞା
jhi		ஜி		ரିଜ	ରିଜ	ର୍ଯ୍ୟି	ଜ୍ଞି
jhí		ஜீ		ରିଜି	ରିଜି	ର୍ଯ୍ୟି	ଜ୍ଞି
jhu		ஜஹ		ରଜ୍ୟ	ରଜ୍ୟ	ର୍ଯ୍ୟ	ଜ୍ଞୁ
jhú		ஜஹ		ରଜା	ରଜାଳ	ର୍ଯ୍ୟୁ	ଜ୍ଞୁ
jhṛi		ஜஹ		ରଜ୍ଜ	ରଜ୍ଜ	ର୍ଯ୍ୟୁ	ଜ୍ଞୁ
jhṛí		ஜஹ		ରଜ୍ଜା		ର୍ଯ୍ୟୁ	ଜ୍ଞୁ
jhe				ରେଜ	ରେଜ	ରେ	ଜ୍ଞେ
jhé		கெ		ରେଜ	ରେଜାଇ	ରେ	ଜ୍ଞେ
jhai		கெஸ		ରେଜ	ରେଜା	ରେ	ଜ୍ଞେ
jho				ରେଜ	ରେଜାଳ	ରେ	ଜ୍ଞେ
jhō		கெஹ		ରେଜ	ରେଜାଳ	ରେ	ଜ୍ଞୋ
jhau		கெஸன		ରେଜ	ରେଜାଳେ	ରେ	ଜ୍ଞୋ
jham		ஹ		ରେଜ	ରେଜାଲ	ରେ	ଜ୍ଞଂ
jhaḥ		ஹ		ରେଜ	ରେଜାଳା	ରେ	ଜ୍ଞଃ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na	ନ	ஞ		ஞ	ஞ	ஞ	ஞ	ஞ
ńá	ந	ஞா	நி	ஞா	ஞா	ஞா	ஞா	ஞா
ńi	ந	ஞி		ஞி	ஞி	ஞி	ஞி	ஞி
ńí	ந	ஞீ		ஞீ	ஞீ	ஞீ	ஞீ	ஞீ
ńu	ந	ஞூ		ஞு	ஞு	ஞு	ஞு	ஞு
ńú	ந	ஞூ		ஞா	ஞா	ஞா	ஞா	ஞா
ńri	ந	ஞூ			ஞா	ஞா	ஞா	ஞா
ńri	ந	ஞூ			ஞா	ஞா	ஞா	ஞா
ńe				ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ
ńé	ந	ஞெ		ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ
ńai	ந	ஞெ		ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ
ńo				ஞோ	ஞோ	ஞோ	ஞோ	ஞோ
ńó	ந	ஞோ		ஞோ	ஞோ	ஞோ	ஞோ	ஞோ
ńau	ந	ஞெள		ஞெள	ஞெள	ஞெள	ஞெள	ஞெள
ńam	ந	ஞெ			ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ
ńah	ந	ஞெ			ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ	ஞெ

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ta	ණ	ତ	த	ట	ତ	സ	ତ
ṭa	ණ	ତ୍ର	ତୀ	ଟ୍ଟ	ତ୍ରୋ	ସ୍ତୋ	ଟା
ti	ତ	ତି	ତି	ଟି	ତି	ତି	ଟି
ṭi	ତ	ତି	ତି	ଟି	ତିଏ	ତି	ଟି
tu	ତ	ତୁ	ତୁ	ଟୁ	ତୁର	ତୁର	ତୁ
ṭu	ତ	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ	ଟୁର	ତ୍ରୁର	ତ୍ରୁ	ତ୍ରୁ
tri	ତି	ତିର୍ତ୍ତ		ଟିର୍ତ୍ତ	ତିର୍ତ୍ତ	ତିର୍ତ୍ତ	ତିର୍ତ୍ତ
ṭri	ତି	ତିର୍ତ୍ତ		ଟିର୍ତ୍ତ	ତିର୍ତ୍ତୋ	ତିର୍ତ୍ତୋ	ତିର୍ତ୍ତ
te	ତେ		ତେ	ଟେ	ତେ	ତେ	ତେ
ṭe	ତେ	ତ୍ରେ		ଟ୍ଟେ	ତ୍ରେ	ତ୍ରେ	ତ୍ରେ
tai	ତେ	ତେତ	ତେତ	ଟେତ	ତେତ	ତେତ	ତେତ
ṭo	ତେ	ତ୍ରେ	ତ୍ରେ	ଟ୍ଟେତ	ତ୍ରେତ	ତ୍ରେତ	ତ୍ରେତ
ṭo	ତେ	ତ୍ରେତ		ଟ୍ଟେତ	ତ୍ରେତୋ	ତ୍ରେତୋ	ତ୍ରେତୋ
tau	ତେ	ତ୍ରେତା	ତ୍ରେତା	ଟ୍ଟେତା	ତ୍ରେତା	ତ୍ରେତା	ତ୍ରେତା
ṭam	ତେ	ତ୍ରେତୀ		ଟ୍ଟେତୀ	ତ୍ରେତୀ	ତ୍ରେତୀ	ତ୍ରେତୀ
ṭah	ତେ	ତ୍ରେତୋ		ଟ୍ଟେତୋ	ତ୍ରେତୋ	ତ୍ରେତୋ	ତ୍ରେତୋ

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tha	○	○		థ	ಥ	o	ଥ
thá	Q	Q	த	థ	ಥ	o	ଥ
thi	Q	Q	தி	తి	ତି	o	ତି
thí	Q	Q	தி	తి	ତି	o	ତି
thu	Q	Q	து	తు	ତୁ	o	ତୁ
thú	Q	Q	து	తୁ	ତୁ	o	ତୁ
thri	Q	Q	த୍ରி		ତ୍ରି	o	ତ୍ରି
thri	Q	Q	த୍ରୀ		ତ୍ରୀ	o	ତ୍ରୀ
the	Q	Q		త	ତେ	o	ତେ
thé	Q	Q		ତେ	ତେ	o	ତେ
thai	Q	Q	தை	தୈ	ତୈ	o	ତୈ
tho	Q	Q		ତୋ	ତୋ	o	ତୋ
thó	Q	Q	தோ	ତୋ	ତୋ	o	ତୋ
thau	Q	Q	தூ	ତୂ	ତୂ	o	ତୂ
tham	Q	Q		ତମ	ତମ	o	ତମ
thah	Q	Q		ତଃ	ତଃ	o	ତଃ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
da	ର	ର	ரி	ରୁ	ରେ	ର	ରୀ
dá	ର	ରା	ରା	ରା	ରୋ	ରା	ରା
di	ର	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି
dí	ର	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି
du	ର	ରୂ	ରୂ	ରୂ	ରୂ	ରୂ	ରୂ
dú	ର	ରୂ	ରୂ	ରୂ	ରୂ	ରୂ	ରୂ
dri	ର	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ
dri'	ର	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ
de			ରେ		ରେ	ରେ	ରେ
dé			ରେ		ରେ	ରେ	ରେ
dai			ରେଇ		ରେଇ	ରେଇ	ରେଇ
do						ରେଇ	ରେଇ
dó			ରେଇ		ରେଇ	ରେଇ	ରେଇ
dau			ରେଇଳ		ରେଇ	ରେଇ	ରେଇ
dam	ରେ	ରେ	ରେଂ		ରେଂ	ରେଂ	ରେଂ
dah	ରେ	ରେ	ରେଂ		ରେଂ	ରେଂ	ରେଂ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
dhā	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା		ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhā	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା		ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhī	ଦ୍ଵି	ଜ୍ଵି		ଦ୍ଵି	ଦ୍ଵି	ଦ୍ଵି	ଦ୍ଵି
dhí	ଦ୍ଵି	ଜ୍ଵି		ଦ୍ଵି	ଦ୍ଵି	ଦ୍ଵି	ଦ୍ଵି
dhū	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା		ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhū	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା		ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhṛi	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା		ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhṛi	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା		ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhe				ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhe	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା	ଦେବ	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhai	ଦ୍ଵା		ଦେହ	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dho				ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dho	ଦ୍ଵା		ଦେହ	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhaū	ଦ୍ଵା		ଦେହା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dham	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା	ଦେହା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା
dhaḥ	ଦ୍ଵା	ଜ୍ଵା		ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା	ଦ୍ଵା

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na	I	நை	நை	நை	நை	நை	ந
ñá	E	நொ	நொ	நொ	நொ	நொ	நா
ñi	I	நீ	நீ	நீ	நீ	நீ	நி
ñí	I	நீ	நீ	நீ	நீ	நீ	நி
nú	I	நூ	நூ	நூ	நூ	நூ	நு
ñú	I	நூ	நூ	நூ	நூ	நூ	நூ
ñri		நூர்		நூர்	நூர்	நூர்	நூர்
ñrí	I	நூர்		நூர்	நூர்	நூர்	நூர்
ñe			நே	நே	நே	நே	நே
ñé	I	நே	நே	நே	நே	நே	நே
ñai	I	நெனை	நெனை	நெனை	நெனை	நெனை	நை
ño			நேயை	நேயை	நேயை	நேயை	நை
ñó	I	நேயா	நேயா	நேயா	நேயா	நேயா	நை
ñau	I	நெனை	நெனை	நெனை	நெனை	நெனை	நை
ñam	I°	நை.		நை.	நை.	நை.	ந்
ñah	I°	நைஃ		நைஃ	நைஃ	நைஃ	நஃ

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Tamil	Felugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ta	த	த	த	த	త	ತ	ത	ତ
tá	த	தா	தா	தா	தா	தா	தா	ତା
ti	த	து	தி	தி	తி	ତି	ତି	ତି
ti	த	து	தி	தி	து	ତି	ତି	ତି
tu	த	தா	து	தா	தா	ତୁ	ତା	ତୁ
tú	த	தா	தா	தா	தா	ତୁ	ତା	ତୁ
tri	த	தୃ	தୃ	தୃ	ତୃ	ତୃ	ତୃ	ତୃ
tri	த	தୃ	தୃ	தୃ	ତୃ	ତୃ	ତୃ	ତୃ
te	த	தெ	தெ	தெ	தெ	ତେ	ତେ	ତେ
té	த	தெ	தெ	தெ	தெ	ତେ	ତେ	ତେ
tai	த	தெத	தெத	தெத	தெத	ତେତ	ତେତ	ତେତ
to								
tó	த	தெତ	தெତ	தெତ	தெତ	ତେତ	ତେତ	ତେତ
tau	த	தெତை	தெତை	தெତை	தெତை	ତେତୈ	ତେତୈ	ତେତୈ
tam	த	த						
tah	த	த						

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
tha	ථ	உ		థ	ಥ	ത	थ
thá	ථ	உா		థా	தா	தா	ா
thi	ථ	உி		థి	தி	தி	ி
thí	ථ	உீ		థి	தீ	தீ	ீ
thu	ථ	உா		థు	తు	త	ਊ
thú	ථ	உா		థూ	తూ	త	ா
thri	உ	உா		ந	ந	ந	ந
thrí	உ	உா		நா	நா	நா	ா
the	த			ந	ந	ந	நே
thé	த	உ		ந	ந	ந	நே
thai	த	உா		நா	நா	நா	நை
tho	த			ந	ந	ந	நோ
thó	த	உா		நா	நா	நா	நோ
thau	த	உாா		நா	நா	நா	நோ
tham	த	உா		நா	நா	நா	ந
thah	த	உா		நா	நா	நா	நா

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
da	६	உ		ద	ದ	ബ	द
da	५	ஊ		ந	ந	ബാ	दा
di	५	நி		நி	நி	ബി	दि
dí	५	நீ		நீ	நீ	ബീ	दी
du	२	நி		நு	நு	ബു	दु
dú	२	நீ		நூ	நூ	ബൂ	दू
dri	२	நி		நா	நா	ബാ	द्रि
dri	२	நீ		நா	நா	ബീ	द्री
de	२		எ	எ	எ	ബേ	दे
dé	२		எ	எ	எ	ബേ	दे
dai	२		எஞ்	எஞ்	எஞ்	ബൈ	दै
do	२			ந	ந	ബാ	दो
dó	२		நா	நா	நா	ബா	दो
dau	२		நா	நா	நா	ബா	दौ
dam	२०	உ		நஂ	நஂ	ബா	दम्
dah	२०	உ		நஃ	நஃ	ബஃ	दह

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
dha	ଦ	ய		ధ	ଧ	യ	ଘ
dhá	ଧ	யା		ଧା	ଧା	ଯା	ଘା
dhi	ଧି	யି		ଧି	ଧି	ଯି	ଘି
dhí	ଧି	யି		ଧି	ଧି	ଯି	ଘି
dhu	ଧୁ	யା		ଧୁ	ଧୁ	ୟ	ଘୁ
dhú	ଧୁ	யା		ଧୁ	ଧୁ	ୟ	ଘୁ
dhṛi	ଧୃ	ୟା		ଧୃ	ଧର୍ମ	ୟ	ଘ୍ରି
dhṛí	ଧୃ	ୟା		ଧୃ	ଧର୍ମ	ୟ	ଘ୍ରି
dhe				ଧେ	ଧେ	ସେ	ଘେ
dhé	ଧେ	ୟେ		ଧେ	ଧେ	ସେ	ଘେ
dhai	ଧୀ	ରେୟ		ଧୀ	ଧୀ	ରେୟ	ଘୀ
dho				ଧୋ	ଧୋ	ସୋ	ଘୋ
dhó	ଧୋ	ରେୟା		ଧୋ	ଧୋ	ସୋ	ଘୋ
dhau	ଧୌ	ରେୟା		ଧୌ	ଧୌ	ସୋ	ଘୌ
dham	ଧମ	ୟା		ଧମ	ଧମ	ସାଂ	ଘମ
dhah	ଧା	ୟା		ଧା	ଧା	ସାଂ	ଘା

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na	ନ	ந	ந	ந	ந	ந	ନ
ná	ନ	நா	நா	நா	நா	நா	ନା
ni	ନ	நி	நி	நி	நி	நி	ନି
ní	ନ	நீ	நீ	நீ	நீ	நீ	ନି
nu	ନ	நு	நு	நு	நு	நு	ନ
nú	ନ	நூ	நூ	நூ	நூ	நூ	ନୁ
nṛi	ନ୍ର	ந்ர			ந்ரி	ந்ரி	ନ୍ରି
nṛí	ନ୍ର	ந்ரி			ந்ரி	ந்ரி	ନ୍ରି
ne			நெ	நெ		நெ	நெ
né	ନେ	நெ	நெ	நெ		நெ	நெ
nai	ନୈ	நெந	நெந			நெந	நை
no				நெ	நெ	நெ	நோ
nó	ନୋ	நெநா	நெநா	நெ	நெநா	நெநா	நோ
nau	ନୌ	நெநா	நெநா	நெ	நெநா	நெநா	நௌ
nam	ନା	நோ				நோ	ந
nah	ନା	நோ				நோ	ந

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
pa	స	ப	ப	ప	పె	പ	प
pá	స్	வா	ஏ	பா	போ	வா	पा
pi	ట	வி	ஏ	పీ	பీ	வி	पी
pí	ట్	வீ	ஏ	పీ	பீ	வீ	पी
pu	టు	வூ	ஏ	పు	ప్పు	வூ	पू
pú	ట్లు	வூ	ஏ	పు	ప్పు	வூ	पू
pri		வா		పா	పో	வா	पा
pri	ప	வா		పா	పో	வா	पा
pe			ப	పె	పే	வெ	वे
pé	స	வெ	பெ	పె	పే	வெ	वे
pai	సీ	வெ	பை	పీ	పేల	வெய	वै
po			போ	పో	ప్పో	வோ	वो
pó	స్	வொ	போ	పో	ప్పో	வோ	वो
pau	స్	வொ	பொ	పొ	ప్పొ	வொ	वौ
pam	స్స	வே		వం	వం	வ	वं
pah	స్సం	வே		వః	వః	வ	वः

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Vraja (Bengali)	Hindi
pha	፩	ମ	ମ	ଫ	ଫ	ଫ	ଫ
phá	፪	ମା	ମା	ଫା	ଫା	ଫା	ଫା
phi	፫	ମି	ମି	ଫି	ଫି	ଫି	ଫି
phí	፬	ମୀ	ମୀ	ଫି	ଫି	ଫି	ଫି
phu	፭	ମଂ	ମଂ	ଫୁ	ଫୁ	ଫୁ	ଫୁ
phú	፮	ମାଂ	ମାଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ
phri		ମ୍ରାଂ	ମ୍ରାଂ	ଫିରି	ଫିରି	ଫିରି	ଫିରି
phrí	፯	ମ୍ରାଂ	ମ୍ରାଂ	ଫିରି	ଫିରି	ଫିରି	ଫିରି
phe				ଫେ	ଫେ	ଫେ	ଫେ
phé	፩	ମେ	ମେ	ଫେ	ଫେ	ଫେ	ଫେ
phai	፪	ମେମେ	ମେମେ	ଫେଇ	ଫେଇ	ଫେଇ	ଫେଇ
pho				ଫୋ	ଫୋ	ଫୋ	ଫୋ
phó	፪	ମୋ	ମୋ	ଫୋ	ଫୋ	ଫୋ	ଫୋ
phau	፫	ମେମା	ମେମା	ଫୋର	ଫୋର	ଫୋର	ଫୋର
pham	፬°	ମଂ	ମଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ
phah	፬°	ମଂ	ମଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ	ଫୁଂ

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Famil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ba	□	ବୈ		ବ	ବି	ବୈ	ବ
bá	□	ବୋ		ବା	ବା	ବୋ	ବା
bi	□	ବୀ		ବି	ବି	ବୀ	ବି
bí	□	ବୀଁ		ବିଁ	ବିଁ	ବୀଁ	ବିଁ
bu	□	ବୋ		ବୁ	ବୁ	ବୁ	ବୁ
bú	□	ବୋତ		ବୂ	ବୂ	ବୂ	ବୂ
bri		ବ୍ୟ		ବର୍ଲ	ବର୍ଲ	ବ୍ୟ	ବ୍ୟ
bri	□	ବ୍ୟ		ବର୍ଲ୍	ବର୍ଲ୍	ବ୍ୟ	ବ୍ୟ
be				ବେ	ବେ	ବେ	ବେ
bé	□	ବେପ		ବେ	ବେ	ବେପ	ବେ
bai	□	ବେପୈ		ବେପୈ	ବେପୈ	ବେପୈ	ବେପୈ
bo				ବ୍ରେ	ବ୍ରେ	ବେପା	ବେପା
bó	□	ବେପା		ବ୍ରେ	ବ୍ରେ	ବେପା	ବେପା
bau	□	ବେପାଳ		ବାପେ	ବାପେ	ବେପାଳ	ବେପାଳ
bam	□°	ପେଂ		ବାଂ	ବାଂ	ପେଂ	ପେଂ
bah	□°	ପେଂ		ବାଂ	ବାଂ	ପେଂ	ପେଂ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
bha	බ	ବା		ଭ	ଭ	ഭ	ଭ
bhá	බ	ବା		ଭ	ଭା	ഭା	ଭା
bhi	බ	ବି		ଭି	ଭି	ഭି	ଭି
bhí	බ	ବି		ଭି	ଭି	ഭି	ଭି
bhu	බ	ବା		ଭ	ଭ	ଭ	ଭ
bhú	බ	ବା		ଭ	ଭା	ଭ	ଭ
bhri	බ	ବା		ଭା	ଭା	ଭା	ଭା
bhri	බ	ବା		ଭା	ଭା	ଭା	ଭା
bhe				ଭେ	ଭେ	ଭେ	ଭେ
bhé				ଭେ	ଭେ	ଭେ	ଭେ
bhai				ଭେଲ	ଭେଲ	ଭେଲ	ଭେଲ
bho				ଭୋ	ଭୋ	ଭୋ	ଭୋ
bhó				ଭୋ	ଭୋ	ଭୋ	ଭୋ
bhau				ଭୋ	ଭୋ	ଭୋ	ଭୋ
bham	ମ	ମ		ଭଂ	ଭଂ	ଭଂ	ଭଂ
bhah	ମ	ମ		ଭଃ	ଭଃ	ଭଃ	ଭଃ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ma	మ	మ		ம	మ	ము	മ	మ
má	మా	మా		மா	మా	మిర్ల	മా	మా
mi	మి	మి		మి	మి	లిం	మి	మి
mi	మి	మి		మి	మి	లెర్ల	మి	మి
mu	ము	ము		ము	ము	వెం	ము	ము
mú	ము	ము		ము	ము	మెర్ల	ము	ము
mri	మ్రి	మ్రి			ము	ము	మ్రి	మ్రి
mrí	మ్రి	మ్రి			ము	ము	మ్రి	మ్రి
me	మె		మె	మె	మె	మె	మె	మె
mé	మె	మె		మె	మె	మె	మె	మె
mai	మెఱి	మెఱి		మెఱి	మెఱి	మెఱ్ల	మెఱి	మెఱి
mo	మో		మో	మో	మో	మో	మో	మో
mo	మో	మో		మో	మో	మోఎ	మో	మో
mau	మో	మో		మో	మో	మోఎ	మో	మో
maₘ	మాం	మాం			మాం	మెం	మం	మం
maₗ	మాః	మాః			మాః	మెం	మః	మః

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil		Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ya	ෂ	ய		ய		య	ಯ	യ	ય
yá	ෂ	யா		யா		యா	யோ	யா	યા
yi	ෂ	யி		யி		యి	యి	యి	યિ
yi	ෂ	யි		යි		యා	యి	యి	યિ
yu	ෂ	யஂ		யு		యு	యு	யு	યુ
yú	ෂ	யா		யு		యா	యூ	யூ	યૂ
yri		யா				యா	యூ	யூ	યૂ
yri	ෂ	யா				యா	యூ	யூ	યૂ
ye			யே	யே		యే	యే	యే	યે
yé	ෂ	யே		யே		యే	యే	యే	યે
yai	ෂ	யே		யை		యై	యై	యై	યૈ
yo			யே	யே		యే	యో	యో	યો
yó	ෂ	யே		யே		యో	యో	యో	યો
yau	ෂ	யே		யே		యో	యో	యో	યો
yam	ෂ	யஂ				యஂ	యெ	யஂ	યં
yah	ෂ	யஃ				యঃ	యে	যঃ	যঃ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ra	ର	ர		ர	ର	ର	ര	ର
rá	ରା	ரா		ரா	ରା	ରା	രா	ରା
ri	ରି	ரி		ரி	ରି	ରି	രி	ରି
rí	ରି	ரି		ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି
ru	ରୁ	ரா		ர	ର	ର	ର	ର
rú	ରୁ	ரா		ரா	ର	ରା	ର	ର
re				ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ
ré				ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ
rai		ରେର		ରେର	ରେର	ରେର	ରେର	ରେର
ro				ରେର	ରେର	ରେର	ରେର	ରେର
ró				ରେର	ରେର	ରେର	ରେର	ରେର
rau		ରେରା		ରେରା	ରେରା	ରେରା	ରେରା	ରେରା
ram	ରା	ରା			ରା	ରା	ରା	ରା
rah	ରା	ରା			ରା	ରା	ରା	ରା

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English	Brahmi	Tamii Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
la	්‍ය	අ		ல	ල	ල	ଲ	ଲ
lá	්‍ය	අ ප		ଲା	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା
li	්‍ය	අ ඩ		ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି
lí	්‍ය	අ ඩ		ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି
lu	්‍ය	අ ඩ		ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ
lú	්‍ය	අ ඩ		ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ
lṛi		අ ඩ				ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ
lṛí	්‍ය	අ ඩ				ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ
le			ସେ	ଲେ		ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ
lé	්‍ය	ଦେ		ଲେ		ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ
lai	්‍ය	ଦେଇ	କୁ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ
lo				ଲୋ		ଲୋ	ଲୋ	ଲୋ
ଲେ	්‍ය	ଦେଇ		ଲୋ	ଲୋ	ଲୋ	ଲୋ	ଲୋ
lau	්‍ය	ଦେଇଣ		ଲେଇଣ		ଲୋ	ଲୋ	ଲୋ
lam̥	්‍ය	අ			ଲୁ		ଲୁ	ଅ
lah̥	්‍ය	අ			ଲୁ		ଲୁ	ଅ

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
va	ஓ	வ	வ	వ	வ	வ	வ
vá	ஓ	வா	வா	வா	வா	வா	வா
vi	ஓ	வி	வி	வி	வி	வி	வி
ví	ஓ	வீ	வீ	வீ	வீ	வீ	வீ
vu	ஓ	வு	வு	வு	வு	வு	வு
vú	ஓ	வு	வு	வு	வு	வு	வு
vri		வு					
vři	ঢ	বু					
ve			বে	বে			বে
vé	ଓ	বে	বে	বে	বে	বে	বে
vai	ও	বেব	ବେବ	ବେବ	ବେବ	ବେବ	ବେବ
vo			ବୋ	ବୋ	ବୋ	ବୋ	ବୋ
vó	ଓ	ବୋ	ବୋ	ବୋ	ବୋ	ବୋ	ବୋ
vau	ଓ	ବେବା	ବେବା	ବେବା	ବେବା	ବେବା	ବେବା
vam	ঢ়	বং		বং	বং	বং	বং
vah	ঢ়ঃ	বঃ		বঃ	বঃ	বঃ	বঃ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
zha			ୟ	ଯ			ഘ	
zhá				ଯା			ഘാ	
zhi			ହି	ହି			ହି	
zhí				ହି			ହି	
zhu			ତୁ	ତୁ			ତୁ	
zhú				ତୁ			ତୁ	
zhe				ତେ			ତେ	
zhé				ତେ			ତେ	
zhai				ତୈ			ତୈ	
zho			ୟୋ	ଯୋ			ୟୋ	
zhó				ଯୋ			ୟୋ	
zhau				ଯୋ			ୟୋ	
zham							ୟୋ	
zhah							ୟୋ	

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
śa	అ	అ	அ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ
śá	అ	అా	அ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শা
śi	అ	అి	இ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শি
śí	అ	అిం	இ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শী
śu	అ	అస	உ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শু
śú	అ	అస్త	உ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শু
śri		అమ్మ	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śrí	అ	అమ్మ	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śe	అ	అమ్	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śé	అ	అమ్	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śa	అ	అమ్బ	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śo	అ	అమ్బ	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śó	అ	అమ్బ	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śau	అ	అమ్బ	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śam	అ	అమ్బ	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী
śah	అ	అమ్బ	ஈ	ఇ	అ	ఎ	শ্ৰী

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
sha	ෂ	ஷ	ஷ	ஷ	ಷ	ഷ	ষ
shá	ෂ	ஷா	ஷா	ஷா	ಷಾ	ഷാ	ষা
shí	ෂ	ஷி	ஷி	ஷி	ಷಿ	ഷി	ষি
shí	ෂ	ஷீ	ஷீ	ஷீ	ಷಿ	ഷി	ষി
shu	ෂ	ஷு	ஷு	ஷு	ಷು	ഷു	ষু
shú	ෂ	ஷூ	ஷூ	ஷூ	ಷೂ	ഷൂ	ষূ
shri	ෂ	ஷ்ரி	ஷ்ரி	ஷ்ரி	ಷ್ರಿ	ഷ്രി	ষ্রি
shri	ෂ	ஷ்ரீ	ஷ்ரீ	ஷ்ரீ	ಷ್ರೀ	ഷ്രീ	ষ্রী
she	ෂ	ஷே	ஷே	ஷே	ಷೇ	ഷേ	ষে
shé	ෂ	ஷே	ஷே	ஷே	ಷೇ	ഷേ	ষে
shai	ෂ	ஷை	ஷை	ஷை	ಷೈ	ഷൈ	ষে
sho	ෂ	ஷோ	ஷோ	ஷோ	ಷೋ	ഷോ	ষো
shó	ෂ	ஷோ	ஷோ	ஷோ	ಷೋ	ഷോ	ষো
shau	ෂ	ஷௌ	ஷௌ	ஷௌ	ಷೌ	ഷൌ	ষৌ
sham	ෂ	ஷாம்	ஷாம்	ஷாம்	ಷಾಮ್	ഷൌ	ষাম
shah	ෂ	ஷா	ஷா	ஷா	ಷಾ	ഷാ	ষা

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
sa	સ	ஸ			స	ಸ	സ	સ
sá	સા	ஸா			సా	ஸா	ஸி	સા
si	સી	ஸી			సి	ஸి	ஸી	સિ
sí	સી	ஸી			సి	ஸి	ஸી	સિ
su	સુ	ஸુ			సు	ஸు	ஸુ	સુ
sú	સુ	ஸુ			సు	ஸు	ஸુ	સુ
sri	સ્રી	ஸ્રી			స్రీ	ஸ్రీ	ஸ્રી	સ્રી
sri	સ્રી	ஸ્રી			స్రీ	ஸ્రી	ஸ્રી	સ્રી
se							સે	સે
sé	સે	ஸે					સે	સે
sai	સૈ	ஸை					સૈ	સૈ
so							સો	સો
só	સો	ஸો					સો	સો
sau	સૌ	ஸௌ					સૌ	સૌ
sam	સામ	ஸாம	સામ	સામ	સામ	ஸામ	સામ	સામ
sah	સાહ	ஸாહ	સાહ	સાહ	સાહ	ஸાહ	સાહ	સાહ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ha	ହ	ஹ		ହୁ	ಹ	ഹ	ହ
há	ହା	ஹா		ହୁ	ஹ	ஹா	ହା
hi	ହି	ஹி		ହୀ	ହି	ହି	ହି
hí	ହି	ஹି		ହୀ	ହି	ହି	ହି
hu	ହୁ	ஹୁ		ହୁ	ହୁ	ହୁ	ହୁ
hú	ହୁ	ஹୁ		ହୁ	ହୁ	ହୁ	ହୁ
hṛi	ହରି	ஹரு		ହରି	ହରି	ହରି	ହରି
hṛí	ହରି	ஹரு		ହରି	ହରି	ହରି	ହରି
he	ହେ	ஹେ		ହେ	ହେ	ହେ	ହେ
hé	ହେ	ஹେ		ହେ	ହେ	ହେ	ହେ
hai	ହୈ	ஹୈ		ହୈ	ହୈ	ହୈ	ହୈ
ho	ହୋ	ஹୋ		ହୋ	ହୋ	ହୋ	ହୋ
hó	ହୋ	ஹୋ		ହୋ	ହୋ	ହୋ	ହୋ
hau	ହୌ	ஹୌ		ହୌ	ହୌ	ହୌ	ହୌ
ham	ହମ	ஹମ		ହମ	ହମ	ହମ	ହମ
hah	ହହ	ஹହ		ହହ	ହହ	ହହ	ହହ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
la	ଲ	ଲ	ல	ల	ଲ	ଲ	ଲ
laa	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା	ଲା
lli	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି
lli	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି	ଲି
lu	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ
luu	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ	ଲୁ
le	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ
le	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ	ଲେ
lei	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ
lei	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ
lai	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ
lai	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ
lai	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ
lau	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ	ଲେଇ
lam	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ
lam	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ	ଲାମ

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English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ra	ର	ர	ர	ர	ର	ର	ର	ର
rá	ରା	ரா	ரா	ரா	ରା	ରା	ରା	ରା
ri	ରି	ரி	ரி	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି	ରି
ru	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ
rú	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ	ରୁ
re	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ
ré	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ	ରେ
rai	ରାଇ	ରାଇ	ରାଇ	ରାଇ	ରାଇ	ରାଇ	ରାଇ	ରାଇ
ro	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ
ró	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ	ରୋ
rau	ରାଉ	ରାଉ	ରାଉ	ରାଉ	ରାଉ	ରାଉ	ରାଉ	ରାଉ
ram	ରାମ	ରାମ	ରାମ	ରାମ	ରାମ	ରାମ	ରାମ	ରାମ
rah	ରାହ	ରାହ	ରାହ	ରାହ	ରାହ	ରାହ	ରାହ	ରାହ

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na			ந	న			
ná			ந	ந			
ni			நி	நி			
ní			நி	நி			
nú			நு	நு			
ñú			நு	நு			
nri							
ñri							
ne			நெ	நெ			
né			நெ	நெ			
nai			நை	நை			
no							
nó							
nau							
nam							
nah							

Apart from the growth of the script, there is the growth of the various languages also. A tentative chart showing the growth of the Indian languages is appended.

### A TENTATIVE CHART SHOWING THE EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN LANGUAGES



